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SECRET**INTRODUCTION**

The areas which the Soviet Union controls as satellites represent an important gain for her so far as agriculture is concerned. Although their total area is not large in comparison with the total area of the Soviet Union, their agricultural capacity represents a considerable percentage of the agricultural capacity of the Soviet Bloc. For example, figured as of 1929, the seven satellite states (Finland and the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria are not considered satellites in the strict sense) have 52 percent as much arable land as the USSR, more than 70 percent as much pasture and grazing land, 55 percent as much wheat-producing area, 95 percent as much barley-producing area, 36.9 percent as much grain-producing area, 50 percent as many cattle, and 125 percent as many pigs. Although the figures have changed somewhat in the meantime in favor of the Soviet Union, they may serve to show the general magnitude of the satellites' contributions in agriculture.

The Southeastern European countries are predominantly a grain-growing region, with wheat and corn the principal types grown. The first agrarian reform in these areas caused considerable losses in production but little change in the types of crops. Grain-growing remained in the lead, and the growing of vegetables, oil plants, and industrial crops increased only very slowly.

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however, partly reduced their grain-growing areas.

~~Poland and Czechoslovakia~~ *South-eastern* ~~Wheat and corn were in the foreground in Eastern Europe. Growing of corn partly replaced the growing of fodder plants. In 1929, before the world agricultural crisis, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia grew 8 864 000 hectares of corn as compared to 7 134 000 hectares of wheat. Fodder planting (see Statistics, Table 6) and vegetable growing (see Statistics, Table 7) show clearly Poland's and Czechoslovakia's intensive cultivation (also Hungary, in respect to ~~the same~~ *fodder plants*) and the one-crop conditions in the agriculture of ~~Eastern~~ *South* Europe before the beginning of the ~~the~~ world agricultural crisis. The first agricultural reform caused considerable losses in production, but little ~~in change~~ *in types of crops grown*. ~~Corn-growing remained~~ *in the lead*, and the growing of vegetables, oil plants, and ~~industrial~~ *industrial* plants increased only at a slow pace.~~

The Satellite States' Exports

of Agricultural Products.

All Satellite States had a considerable amount of agricultural surplus before the world agricultural crisis.

Czechoslovakia, the most industrialized ~~country~~ of the satellites, was the ~~one which had to~~ *five million* only ~~of them with required to import~~ *five million to eight million (raw)* ~~grams) of wheat annually, but she was exporting~~ *half a* ~~one million dz of barley, 1 million dz of oats, and~~ *50,000* ~~thousand to eighty thousand dz of hops. Czechoslovakia was an export country~~ *her exports of agricultural products* ~~her agricultural products, and their~~ *reached a percentage of 15.2* ~~the bulk of her~~ before the world agricultural crisis. ~~However, its~~ *became of* ~~consumed within the country due to the~~ *great purchasing power of her* ~~industrial population.~~

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Hungary was a typical agrarian export country. ^{5-6 billion dz} She exported ^{apply to 75} 5-6 billion dz of wheat, flour, rye, corn, raw sugar, pigs, pork, and eggs. ^{5-6 billion dz} Her agricultural export products were ^{processed products} ~~of improved quality~~ and not subject to great fluctuations. Hungary's export of agricultural products amounted to ~~seventy~~ 70 per cent of her total exports before the world agricultural crisis.

Poland's agricultural exports fluctuated greatly and therefore ~~did not~~ ^{did have} the same importance ~~as~~ the exports of the other Southeast European countries. ~~Poland~~ Poland did not have any assured grain surplus ^{as} ~~as~~. ^{Her} Her imports and exports of grain fluctuated ~~by about~~ ^{by about} 4 million dz. The poor purchasing power ^{in her} domestic market ^{her feel the} made crop fluctuations ~~of~~ ^{of} the world market. Small farms, ^{became} ~~due to~~ climatic conditions, concentrated on improving ^{on} their products instead of one-crop grain-growing. In regard to wheat, imports exceeded exports. In regard to rye, ^{her} main foodstuff, exports exceeded imports. Poland exported barley, butter, eggs, pigs, and a considerable quantity of raw sugar. ^{Her} Her export of agricultural products amounted to one-third of ^{her} total exports before the world agricultural crisis.

^{In contrast} ~~In contrast~~ to Poland, Rumania is decisively an export country of agricultural products. Large domestic consumption of corn allows Rumania to export substantial quantities of wheat, and also oats, barley, corn, cattle, pigs, and eggs. Exporting barley and corn for use as fodder shows clearly ^{her} her agricultural character. Approximately fifty per cent of ^{her} her exports were agricultural products.

^{In contrast} ~~In contrast~~ to Rumania's exports based on cereals, Yugoslavia exported a greater percentage of ^{processed} ~~processed~~ products. ^{Her} Her agricultural exports ~~included~~ ^{included} 1.4 billion ^{with} ~~with~~ dinars' worth of vegetable products as compared to 1.5 billion dinars' worth of animal products. Exports of meat and eggs exceeded the exports of corn and wheat.

Bulgaria's exports are of more ^{varied} ~~varied~~ character. In addition to wheat, rye, barley, and corn, she exports eggs and ^{oats} ~~oats~~. More than ⁸⁰ ~~eighty~~ per cent of her total exports are agricultural products.

after initial setbacks due to the first agrarian reform, East-Central Europe's

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agriculture provided substantial surpluses for the ^{world} market. ^{The area} has great productive reserves, which ^{have been} not made use of, because of ~~the~~ ^{generally prevalent} self-sufficiency systems, ^{because of the} lack of agricultural knowledge and ability, and in particular because of the difficulties ^{accompanying} ~~of~~ the agricultural world crisis, ^{which caused} agriculture to go into debt. Experts on Southeast-European agriculture think it possible ^{that} ~~to increase~~ ^{could be increased} agricultural production by thirty to fifty per cent. Overcoming the world agricultural ~~crisis~~ and the transition to supplying the German market led these countries to ~~slowly~~ intensify their production by increasing the amount of processing and improving the quality of their vegetable products, thereby providing work for their surplus of agricultural workers. In spite of ^{having started} ~~the beginning~~ of the process ^{to} improve the quality of their products, the Satellite States' exports of all types of grain amounted to 4.2 million tons in 1939, including 2.7 million tons of wheat and wheat ~~flour~~. With the process of intensifying ~~their~~ agriculture and the simultaneous ^{increase in the} process of increasing processing ~~work~~ industrial raw products, the standard of living of the ~~East-Central~~ European agrarian population increased slowly, but it was not possible to ^{integrate} ~~include~~ the surplus of agricultural workers into the working process. The peaceful development of ~~the~~ East-Central European agriculture was interrupted by the outbreak of World War II, ^{which} ~~World War II~~ ~~radically~~ radically changed the East-Central European agricultural conditions, bringing new reforms ~~into it~~ which hindered the steady ^{production} improvement of ~~its~~ productive development. Tables 8 and 9 show how large areas changed ownership during the second agrarian reform ~~period~~ and how privately owned large and medium-sized enterprises were completely liquidated. These reforms ~~caused~~ ^{necessarily} caused radical changes in agricultural production.

Production and Consumption of Agricultural

^{Since}
Products after World War II.

Because of the diversity of their agricultural production it is necessary to examine ^{the} ~~separately~~ ^{the} production of ~~the~~ individual countries.

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Poland, with an area of 323 000 square kilometers and a population of 25 millions, differs ~~in its present form~~ ^{U. S. Foreign Poland} from the ~~one before World War II~~ to the Soviet Union. Poland turned over 3.7 million hectares of land, or twenty per cent of her agricultural territory. One-sixth of her ~~post-war~~ agricultural land was completely ~~ruined~~ ^{destroyed} after the war. Sixty-seven per cent of her cattle, 83 per cent of her pigs, 63 per cent of her sheep, and 55 per cent of her horses were destroyed during the war. Violent fighting to expel the Germans from their annexed western areas caused extreme difficulties ~~in agricultural production~~ ^{in agricultural production}. This was the cause for Poland's eight million hectares of untilled land ~~xxx~~ in 1945; ~~agricultural land which also had been~~ ^{intensive} ~~of intensive~~ cultivation ~~xxx~~ to stoppe. Of this area, 1 420 000 hectares remained untilled ~~stoppe~~ by the end of 1948. In 1949, 725 000 hectares of this area are supposed to be "utilized", which will still leave three-quarters of a million ~~hectares~~ ^{hectares}. Under those circumstances it is not surprising that Poland's 1946/1947 grain harvest was 38 per cent ~~below~~ ^{below} pre-war, her potato ~~harvest~~ ^{harvest} 59 per cent, ~~her~~ ^{her} sugar harvest 45 per cent. Production of meat and milk ~~amounted to 21 and 28 per cent, respectively~~ ^{only}, compared with pre-war. Poland's agricultural productivity in 1946/1947 amounted to only 45 per cent of her 1938 productivity. Her 1945/1946 total ~~planting~~ area for wheat, rye, and oats was 51.3 per cent, for potatoes 86.2 per cent, and for sugar beets 77.8 per cent. In 1946/1947 it increased to 78 per cent, 101.1 per cent, and 93.8 per cent respectively. In 1946 her per capita availability of wheat, rye, and barley was 101.1 kilograms net, and of potatoes 128 kilograms. In 1947 the respective quantities rose to 149.9 and 213 kilograms. Compared with 2,658 calories in 1938, the Polish consumer received only 2100 calories in 1947, and 2,250 calories in 1948. Poland went through a serious food crisis in 1947. War damaged, population transfers, and poor weather conditions forced her to import ~~food~~ ^{food}. The discontinuation of UNRA-aid to Poland in the beginning of 1947 aggravated the situation. In 1947, Poland had a shortage of 600, 000 tons of grain, ~~while in 1935/1938~~ ^{while in 1935/1938} grain ~~exports~~ ^{exports} ~~amounted to 621 956 tons~~ ^{amounted to 621 956 tons}. ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{xxxxxx} In order to ~~overcome~~ ^{overcome} the crisis and prevent the

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On 1 April 1948 Poland was able to ~~xxxx~~ abolish rationing of sugar and potatoes. Abolishment of rationing of bread and flour followed on 1 November 1948. Her 1948 harvest was the first good harvest after World War II. In 1948 Poland harvested per hectare: 11 dz of wheat, 12.5 dz of rye, 104 dz of potatoes, and 120 dz of sugar beets. Poland was even able to offer 500 000 tons of potatoes to the Bizans (in 1948).

Poland's agricultural production also suffers from a shortage of work animals. Only by 1949 ^{will not reach an output of} ~~will not reach an output of~~ her own tractor industry ^{produce} ~~produce~~ 2 000 tractors ^{until 1949}. Also, her stock of horses needs to be increased by one-third in order to raise her 1949 agricultural production to ⁸⁰ ~~eighty~~ per cent of pre-war within her present boundaries.

The quota for agriculture amounts to 14 per cent of the total investment quota, as compared with 37 per cent for industry, and 24 per cent for transportation. This corresponds to a total of 26.6 billion ~~zlotys~~ ^{zlotys} less than the combined total for the coal, smelting, and metal industries ~~which exceeds~~

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which participate in the investment plan¹ with almost 30 billion ~~zlotys~~.
 Of the 26.6 billions allotted to agriculture, 70 per cent are earmarked for
 agriculture in the annexed territory, while ^{Barely} ~~hardly~~ 8 billion ~~zlotys~~ ~~xxx~~
 remain for the old territory. Of the short-term loan in 1947, Poland allotted
 46 per cent for commerce, 40 per cent for industry, and 6.3 per cent for
 agriculture. This alone shows clearly the neglect of agriculture. ^{The} ~~speedy~~
~~build-up~~
~~addition~~ of her industry cannot be financed by industry's own capital
 but must ^{come} ~~be~~ ^{from} ~~her~~ ^{from} agriculture. ~~The~~ Soviet agriculture had greater
 reserves, and therefore could ^{survive} ~~master~~ her experiments more easily. The agriculture^s
 of the satellite states, suffering from domestic difficulties already, will
 have to suffer greatly ^{from domestic difficulties} ~~because of~~ these sacrifices and ~~for~~ their complete domestic
 transformation.

Poland's vegetable production can be increased substantially within the
 next few years. Particularly great increases in the production of oil plants
 (226 against 100 - 1947) and wheat (156 against 100 - 1947) are provided ⁱⁿ
 the Three-Year Plan ending in 1949. Furthermore, the ~~stock~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ to be raised
 from 100 - 1947 to 179 - 1949 (by 79 per cent from 1947 to 1949). Building up
 animal husbandry again will absorb a great part of Poland's surplus vegetable
 production ~~xxxxxxx~~ in the next few years, ~~to come~~. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Poland will be
 able to be self-sufficient even in bad times provided she manages her ~~economy~~
~~economy~~ accordingly. However, her grain exports will not play a decisive role
 any longer, and her other agrarian exports will ~~decrease~~ ^{decrease} in importance.
 Poland's exports will consist¹ mainly of coal and industrial products. Sugar
 may still have some importance among ~~their~~ her agricultural products. The
 quantity of exports of ~~processed~~ agricultural products will depend on the
 purchasing power in ~~her~~ ^{her} domestic market and on ~~Poland's~~ ^{her} need to export.

Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia, with an area of 49,005 square kilometers and a population of

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12 325 000 in 1948, has foodstuff difficulties similar to Poland's, even though her agriculture suffered hardly at all ~~from 1939/41~~ ^{As it was the case in Poland} the war, the second agrarian reform and the drought have caused a considerable drop ~~in production~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in Czechoslovakia~~ ⁱⁿ Czechoslovakia. With the exception of oil plants, which were taken care of particularly well during World War II, planted areas in 1946/1947 were considerably below ^{the level of} 1937. Here, too, the forcefulousting of 3.5 million Sudeten-Germans caused the destruction and devastation of agriculturally intensively worked ~~in~~ border regions, and their yield is considerably less than ^{it was} before. Two-thirds of ^{the} areas evacuated by the Sudeten-Germans remained untilled in 1947. The drought in 1947 caused an actual crop failure; ~~harvested~~ ^{harvested} wheat amounted to only 57.9 per cent of the planned amount, potatoes 51.2 per cent, and sugar beets to 51 per cent. The 1947 crop failure made it necessary to import six billion Czech crowns' worth of wheat, ~~and~~ the potato shortage forced the discontinuation of alcohol production, and the shortage of sugar beets caused the country a great loss of export profits. This emergency situation increased the state's influence in the field of food ^{control} ~~control~~. Food rations were cut beginning in November 1947. A "Grain Action" was undertaken, ~~sending 2,000~~ with 2,000 representatives in 11,500 towns ~~(in places)~~ ^{greater part of the} taking inventory of the available amount of grain. However, the ~~required~~ ^{required} 114,000 ~~million~~ ^{million} car loads of flour, grain and 3,000 ~~million~~ ^{million} car loads of potatoes had to be imported from abroad. The Soviet Union supplied 20,000 ~~million~~ ^{million} car loads of wheat, ~~and~~ Brazil supplied the corn, Poland the potatoes, ^{not until} ~~only~~ the 1948 harvest, which fulfilled the plan by 81 to 96 per cent, ^{were} ~~could assure~~ the 1948/1949 food requirements, and even ^{assured} ~~was~~ a reserve ^{made} ~~available~~, ~~by~~ ^{by} assuring Czechoslovakia of its food requirements in respect to vegetable products. Recognizing this situation, it is planned to further increase the planting of industrial plants, but ^{decrease} the planting area for flour grain, with the exception of wheat, by three per cent. The ~~planting of~~ ^{planting of} sugar beets, which ~~was~~ ^{was} disappointed in 1948, increased to 127 per cent of ^{its} ~~pre-war area~~ ^{in 1949}. Furthermore, it is planned to increase the planting of fodder plants in order to speed up animal production. The fodder shortage caused by the poor crop in 1946/1947 ~~and by the catastrophe~~ ^{and by the catastrophe} ~~this crop failure~~ brought about a decrease in the stock of cattle, ~~and~~

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The gross value of vegetable production is to be raised by 11 per cent by 1953 ~~within~~^{under} the Five-Year Plan, and the gross value of all animal products by 86 per cent, ^{as} compared with 1948. Paragraph 19 of the second section of the Five-Year Plan clearly provides for increased consumption of high-quality foods, i.e. milk, fats, pork, eggs, cheese, and wheat bakery goods, in order to

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~~the surplus of vegetable products~~ ^{after processing} absorb their surplus of vegetable products within their country by converting them into animal products or processed foods.

A special section of the Five-Year Plan is dedicated to the economic development of Slovakia. Because of ^{the} west-east change ^{prevailing in Czechoslovakia} ~~the~~ cultivation of agriculture is in particular need of development and has greater production reserves than Bohemia.

Czechoslovakia is self-sufficient and ^(also offering well) ~~capable~~ ^{still} a growing population. ~~xxx~~ As far as her exports are concerned, agricultural products, with the exception of sugar, will not play an important role.

Hungary.

Hungary ~~had~~ ^{had} an area of 92 216 square kilometers and a population of 9 333 000 in 1948. ~~Despite her start to become more versatile in agriculture, her~~ ^{Despite her} ~~production was limited to grain almost entirely~~ ^{production was limited to grain almost entirely} ~~before World War II, xxx~~ ^{before World War II, xxx}

to Czechoslovakia, Hungary has the biggest industry (of the Satellite States) and ^{her} the percentage of income from agriculture amounted to 36 - 43 per cent of the national income in the years before ~~xxx~~ World War II. The last year of the war caused ~~xxxxxx~~ severe damage to Hungary's agriculture, estimated to amount to 3.68 billion pengoes. ^{of her} ~~agricultural buildings~~ ^{agricultural buildings} 2.9 per cent, ~~stock~~ ^{of animal stock} 60 per cent, and ~~agricultural stock~~ ^{agricultural stock} 78 per cent. ^{1946/47}

The structure of Hungary's agriculture was ^{of her} ~~changed~~ ^{changed} to a greater extent than ~~it~~ ^{was the case} in any other East-Central European country, ^{by the second agrarian reform}. In 1946/47

Hungary's agricultural productivity went down to only 55 per cent of 1938.

Compared with 1938/39 her planting areas for winter wheat, rye, and winter barley have decreased materially. Planting of summer barley, oats, and corn has increased, and even more so the planting of sugar beets and sun flowers.

As ~~was~~ the case in all East-Central European countries, ^{were} and in the Soviet Union after the October Revolution, industrial goods ^{were} supplied to agriculture ~~xxxx~~ in insufficient quantities and at prices too high compared with the prices of agricultural products. The price squeeze made the recovery of agriculture more

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for beets by 56 per cent, for corn by 5 per cent, and for industrial plants by 36 per cent. Tobacco growing is to be increased, ~~also~~ ^{the planting of rice} ~~also/rising~~ ^{also/rising} for export purposes, and it is planned to plant cotton, rubber, and oranges. Thereby Hungary will cease to rate among grain-exporting countries. Hungary will be able to raise ^{her} ~~its~~ agricultural production and satisfy ^{growing} ~~her~~ domestic needs even in years yielding a poor harvest. In 1947 Hungary exported 370 million forints' worth of agricultural products, ~~xxxxxx~~ consisting of fruit preserves, oil-cakes, clover, ^{alfalfa} ~~lucerne~~, seeds, and beans, but no grain or animals. Hungary will be ^{hampered} ~~hindered~~ for a long ^{fairly} ~~long~~ period of time because of the ^{change over} ~~change over~~ in ^{her} ~~her~~ agricultural structure; it still has one million people ^{wanting} ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ land; there are too many small farms not able to ^{achieve} ~~do~~ under conditions of a steppe climate; and the bitter resistance of new settlers against all kinds of unionization ^{lowers} ~~lowers~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ productivity of human beings in agriculture because of ^{domestic} ~~domestic~~ ^{struggles} ~~struggles~~. *mean that the productivity of human beings in agriculture is reduced because of internal struggles.* Furthermore, it is certain that Hungary ^{has} ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{has} ~~has~~ to deliver grain to the Soviet Union via ^{xxxxxx} ~~xxxxxx~~ to feed ^{her} ~~her~~ own population, political questions and hindrances make it difficult to predict the development of Hungary's agriculture.

Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia, with an area of 247,495 square kilometers and a population of 14.8 million in 1946, also suffered severely losses because of war events. In 1946/1947 Yugoslavia's agricultural production amounted to 57 per cent of ^{her} ~~her~~ 1938 production. Only 73 per cent of the area planted in 1939 could be planted in 1945; in 1946 it rose to 96 per cent, and in 1947 ^{the} ~~planted~~ ^{planted} areas ^{severe} ~~severe~~ regained ^{their} ~~its~~ pre-war ^{magnitude} ~~size~~. The 1947 drought caused a ^{severe} ~~severe~~ food crisis in Yugoslavia, too. The food situation took a sudden change ^{to} ~~to~~ the worse in March 1947. Because of over-collectivization the yield in the Banat area dropped by two-thirds, and a period of starvation started also in the coastal regions, in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina. In November 1947 ~~it was~~

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radical attempt was made to seize all available grain. Regardless of the actual amount harvested, 75 per cent of the production quota had to be delivered. Yugoslavia instituted ~~the~~ ^{using} six-class rationing system, ~~using~~ the Soviet pattern, and allowing from eight to eighteen kilograms of corn monthly. ^{In the mountain regions} The radical method ~~to seize grain~~ did not ~~show the result expected~~. In order to avoid starvation Yugoslavia was forced to import 100,000 tons of wheat in 1947. In spite of ~~her~~ good 1946 harvest the food situation improved very little, presumably because grain was exported to Northern Greece and to Albania. Yugoslavia's food consists mainly of bread and corn, while meat is hard to get. The loss of animal ^{stock} due to World War II (the stock of horses has decreased by 45 per cent, of cattle by 28 per cent, and of sheep by 51 per cent) has not yet been overcome, because the drought and diseases have hindered building it up again. The year 1946 is supposed to be the last year to yield a corn harvest of four million tons. Then, according to the Five-Year Plan more stress is to be placed on industrial plants. The 1947 - 1951 Five-Year Plan provides ^{for} a 152-per cent increase in agricultural production over ~~pre-war~~ ^{total capital} levels, in spite of the fact that only 10 per cent of the investment sum has been earmarked for agriculture. The planting area for wheat, industrial and fodder plants, and vegetables is to be increased by one million hectares. One-half of this area is to be gained by increasing the agricultural planting area from 7,235,000 hectares to 7,700,000 hectares, and the other half by decreasing the planting area for corn. To equalize this decrease the yield of corn fields is to be raised by 30 per cent per hectare. The area for industrial plants is to be raised to two-and-one-half times its ^{present} size.

Yugoslavia ^{has done} did everything to keep ^{of} her agricultural exports, because ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~is~~ ^{is} absolutely necessary to make up for imports of machinery. Her difficult position toward the Soviet Union ^{and her neighbors} forced Yugoslavia to raise her agricultural exports in order to be able to import the ~~necessary production equipment~~ ^{needed machinery she needed}. In spite of her difficulties ~~with~~ ^{regarding} agricultural production, the ratio of agricultural products exported amounted to 34.9 per cent of her total exports in 1947. The change ⁱⁿ of her agricultural structure, ^{which was} slowed down because of fuel shortages, at times the ~~the~~ ^{machine tractor stations} were forced to discontinue

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operations because of fuel shortages), caused little friction in Yugoslavia because her collectivization process ^{was} slower and more voluntary than it would have been under Cominform direction. Collectivization is ^{being} carried ^{out} gradually and not in form of ~~an abrupt change~~ ^{an abrupt change in contract} ~~process~~. Contrary to other satellite states, Yugoslavia has given preferences to ~~her~~ agricultural population by ^{allowing} ~~1/11/11~~ farmers more favorable prices, to be offset by ~~her~~ ^{the} industrial workers. This preferential treatment was necessary in 1947 because of ~~her~~ ^{Yugoslavia's} dangerous food ~~shortage~~ ^{shortage}; but as long as the purchasing power is concentrated in ~~the~~ ^{the} villages it will be impossible to even ~~reach~~ approach the investment quotas fixed in the Five-Year Plan. Also, in trade policy ~~the~~ Yugoslavia goes ~~her~~ ^{her} own way. In ~~the~~ ^{the} changeover to cotton, flaxseed, soy beans, and sun flowers, ~~she~~ ^{she} ~~was~~ ^{followed} the same ~~way~~ ^{pattern} as her neighbors, but not ~~as~~ ^{as} far as wheat is concerned. ^{to} build up her stock of animals, an increase in the stock of pigs from 3.5 million in 1946 to 6 million in 1951 is provided ^{for, which should} ~~in order to~~ overcome the fat shortage. However, despite ~~her~~ radical collectivization experiment ~~in the Backa~~, which failed in the meanwhile, Yugoslavia ^{has} treated ~~her~~ ^{her} farmers psychologically well and ~~she~~ ^{has} tried to keep ~~her~~ agricultural exports in spite of ~~her~~ far-reaching industrialization program. The development of Yugoslavia's agriculture and ~~her~~ agricultural exports cannot be predicted because politics play a far-reaching role in them. Yugoslavia ^{any longer,} ~~does not~~ ^{any longer,} deliver concealed reparations deliveries to the Soviet Union as ~~she~~ ^{she} did in 1947, when ^{large} ~~the~~ shipments of animals ^{from Slovenia} ~~were~~ sent to the Soviet Union via Cop. ^{of her} ~~Yugoslavia~~ can free large quantities ~~of~~ agricultural exports because ~~her~~ production is at her own disposal. The quickly growing urban population in Yugoslavia will increase her requirements for ^{processed} ~~quality~~ foods, and in spite of all attempts to intensify her agricultural production, her agricultural exports will not reach ~~its~~ ^{their} former importance again.

Rumania.

Rumania, with an area of 237,203 square kilometers (on 25 January 1948) and a population of 15,872,624, has 76.7 per cent of ~~her~~ working population in agriculture and forestry. Rumania was not able to bring ~~her~~ agricultural exports ^{back} to

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Bulgaria, with an area of 110,273 square kilometers (in 1947) and a population of 7,020,863 (in the beginning of 1947), having 23 per cent of her population living in towns and 77 per cent in the country, differs greatly from the ^{above-}~~fore-~~mentioned countries. With ten hectares of land ~~fixed~~ fixed as the maximum to be privately owned, only 2 per cent of ~~her~~ ^{her} arable land was affected by the agrarian reform, which ^{caused} caused no appreciable loss in production. ~~Damages~~ ^{damages} caused by World War II ~~were~~ ^{are} extremely small. ^{In contrast} Contrary to all other East-Central European countries Bulgaria's loss in animals was negligible. Nevertheless ~~her~~ ^{her} food situation was also ^{had a (adverse effect)} ~~very~~ ^{greater} bad in 1947. This shows that natural conditions ~~on the~~ ^{on the} ~~harvest~~ ^{harvest} ~~than~~ ^{than} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~changes~~ ^{changes} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ agricultural structure, ~~carried out~~ ^{carried out} during the year. Food imports surpassed her exports by 100 per cent of the value of agricultural products exported in 1947. The ~~people~~ ^{people} of Sofia complained about the poor quality bread in 1947, which was due to deliveries of poor quality flour ~~which~~ ^{which} had not been thoroughly cleaned and had too ~~an~~ ^{much} admixture. ~~of the~~ ^{of the} area for fall planting, 20 per cent remained untilled in 1948 because of the fall drought. In the following spring ~~summer~~ ^{summer} wheat, supplied from the Soviet Union, and barley were planted in these areas. Bulgaria reached 81 per cent of her average 1934 - 1939 grain production in 1946/1947, and according to her ~~plan~~ ^{plan}, she should reach 92 per cent in 1948/1949. The area for corn planting was reduced by 10,000 hectares and the area for wheat planting by 45,000 hectares in her 1947 - 1949 Three-Year Plan. This curtailment of grain planting is meant to provide the ~~required~~ ^{required} area for textile fibres, industrial plants, and increased ~~animal~~ ^{animal} husbandry. Special emphasis is placed on the planting of strawberries, soy beans, castor-oil plants, paprika, rose oil, and particularly tobacco. In addition, the planting area for rape, poppy-seed, hemp, linseed, sugar beets, vegetables, and rice is to be increased. Premium payments for planting the above-mentioned plants are given in form of higher prices, natural products, consumer products, and seeds. ~~Increased~~ ^{Increased} planting of these products can be ~~carried out~~ ^{carried out} in particular on irrigated land, which ~~was~~ ^{was} 10,351 hectares were added ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ 1948. Areas in Bulgaria which ~~are~~ ^{are}

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could be ~~irrigated~~ ^{By careful use of} an estimated to amount to 800,000 hectares. ~~the~~ ^{water} ~~it~~ ^{it} could be raised to one million hectares. Four-fifths of Bulgaria's five million hectares ~~of~~ ^{available} land cannot be irrigated. Substantial areas in need of irrigation are ~~located in the Dobruja, and the Danube~~ ^{drainage of the} ~~plains can supply the needed water.~~ ^{can supply the needed water.} Ninety per cent of Bulgaria's pre-war export consisted of agricultural products, half of ~~the~~ ^{increased} tobacco and cigarettes. In 1946 exports of tobacco and cigarettes ~~reached~~ ^{increased} to 75 per cent of Bulgaria's exports and in 1947 ~~it~~ ^{they} reached 85 per cent. In ~~the~~ ^{the} case of tobacco, the degree of Bulgaria's specialization has been extremely high. None of the products any of the other satellite states specialize in is planted ~~in~~ ^{at} the same high percentage. Special products of East-Central European countries ~~are~~ ^{are designed} to provide foreign currency from the west. In almost all of Bulgaria's trade agreements, she appears as a tobacco exporter. The satellite countries will not have any difficulties in exporting the products they specialize in, but if production continues to increase without the corresponding ^{corresponding} domestic purchasing power, sales ~~will~~ ^{will} become more difficult. In addition to concentrating on specialized products Bulgaria is making a great effort to increase ^{her} animal husbandry. With the exception of horses, her 1948 stock of animals is far above her 1929 stock. This is a very favorable sign of development for her animal husbandry. The 1946 - 1948 Two-Year Plan ~~provides~~ ^{provided} an increase ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ egg production ~~of~~ ^{to} 122 per cent in 1948. This would make Bulgaria the second-largest egg producer in Europe. Within ~~her~~ ^{her} 1946 - 1948 Two-Year Plan, Bulgaria ^{increased} ~~increased~~ her ~~available~~ ^{available} land by 53,100 hectares. Bulgaria ~~also~~ ^{also} has ~~an important reserve~~ ^{an important reserve} ~~in her~~ ^{in her} 10.52 per cent of untilled land. The ratio ^{supposed} of ~~industrial to agricultural production is~~ ^{industrial to agricultural production is} to change from 70 - 30 to 55 - 45 by 1953. Bulgaria ~~then~~ ^{then} will still remain ^a predominantly ~~an~~ ^{an} agrarian country. Five-Year Plan investments are ear-marked almost exclusively for industry. In 1948, 1.6 out of 47.4 billion ~~Levas~~ ^{Levas} were ear-marked for the state-owned and cooperative section of her agriculture (1), and for 1953, ~~8.9~~ ^{8.9} billion ~~Levas~~ ^{Levas} out of 89.3 billion ~~Levas~~ ^{Levas}. Here, too, the total cost of industrialization must be carried by Bulgaria's agriculture. In spite of lowering the areas for grain planting, the grain problem is supposed to be solved by increasing the yield per hectare by the end of the Five-Year Plan. Compared with 1928 the average yield of flour

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grain is to increase by 20 per cent and should ~~xxx~~ ^{amount to} yield 150 kilograms per hectare, while ^{the yield of} oil plants ~~xxx~~ is to increase by 71 per cent, ^{that} of fiber plants by 200 per cent, of sugar beets by 113 per cent, and of vegetables by 200 per cent. ~~xxxxxxx~~ It is expected that the Five-Year Plan will materially improve the standard of living. ~~xxxx~~ Because of ~~the~~ ^{the} favorable situation, Bulgaria will be able to satisfy her own food requirements and export her specialized products. And because of Bulgaria's ^{existing} ~~proven~~ union structure her production will suffer the least from collectivization.

Albania.

1,138,500 (1947)

Albania, with an area of 27 529 square kilometers and a population of 1,132,000 [sic], is the smallest of the satellite states but ^{for} political importance. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Only 42 per cent of ^{Albania} ~~Bulgaria~~ is agriculturally ^{of this area} ~~usable~~, and ~~xxxx~~ only 26.4 per cent is arable ^{Albania} land. Bulgaria is predominantly ^a pasture land (71.3 per cent of ~~her~~ ^{its} agriculturally ~~usable~~ land). Grain is planted on 54.4 per cent of her arable land, while 43.9 per cent of it is untilled. Albania's agriculture is carried on very extensively. Ownership changed on 212 000 hectares in the course of the agrarian reform, and 200 000 agricultural workers and small-scale farmers - which constitute 25 per cent of her farm population - have received land. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Her planting area was raised by 24 000 hectares to 328 000 hectares in 1946. Fifty-nine per cent of ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{Albania} 1946 budget was ~~spent~~ for agriculture. In spite of this investment, Albania can ^{only} supply a little more than half of her ^{own} ~~grain~~ ^{on payments for the} grain. Main products planted are corn and wheat. In spite of the necessity to directly intensify her available reserves, Albania ^{is doing everything possible} ~~xxxxxxx~~ to change her agricultural structure. From ~~the~~ machine stations to ~~the~~ agricultural unions, efforts are ^{being} made to give complete control of agricultural production to the state-owned section of agriculture, which amounted to 32.7 per cent in 1945 and to 79.5 per cent in 1947. Because of her naturally unfavorable situation, Albania will never have any substantial surplus of agricultural goods. However, because of ~~her~~ ^{its} substantial reserves, it is possible for Albania to become self-sufficient, particularly ~~because~~ ^{because} ~~xxxxxxx~~

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a change from the present extensiveness to intensified agriculture holds great promise.

Conclusion.Production.

In spite of all the differences in the individual countries, a general outline can be given, allowing us to set up certain basic principles for the agricultural production and consumption of the Satellite States. Here it becomes necessary to place the agriculture of the Satellite States within the extensive process of industrialization, bringing varying effects to bear upon agricultural production and consumption.

The Satellite States' agricultural production has suffered greatly because of the war, particularly in regard to ~~land and live inventory~~ ^{livestock and equipment}. In the course of the second agrarian reform 19 175 000 hectares of land, an area equal to the size of two of the Satellite States, ~~was distributed among~~ ^{was distributed among} ~~the people who owned little capital and so forth.~~ ^{the people who owned little capital and so forth.} Lack of ~~land and live inventory~~ ^{livestock and equipment} prevailing in the most of the numerous newly established small and very small farms, ~~has~~ ^{has} had a negative influence on agricultural production, ~~as did the lack of experience of the new enterprise managers~~ ^{as did the lack of experience of the new enterprise managers} who ~~never before managed any enterprise.~~ ^{have} Eviction of millions of ~~able farmers~~ ^{able farmers} (regardless whether farm owners or farm workers) helped to aggravate the situation. The 1947 drought aggravated this situation further, causing a serious food crisis, which could be overcome only by imports. In the meanwhile agricultural production has recovered to the extent ^{necessary} to insure vegetable food requirements. ~~Even surpluses in production can be expected because of increased planting of special products; these surpluses will flow into the Soviet Union. They are difficult to figure because they do not appear in any statistics.~~ ^{For example,} According to reliable reports, ~~20 trains of 40 railroad cars each went from October 1948 to 1 May 1949 to Przenysl, where they were switched over to Soviet gauge.~~ ^{put into} This type of transfer to the east, figured on a six-
~~rails~~

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monthly basis, equals ~~an~~ an export of 2,160,000 tons of grain. Similar quantities were transferred to the east ~~via~~ ^{They arrived} ~~Cop~~; ~~coming~~ formerly from Yugoslavia, and at present ~~by~~ from Hungary. As ~~it~~ is the case with deliveries from the Eastern Zone of Germany via Rostock, Kuestrin, and Frankfurt/Oder, products are taken ~~away~~ from the Satellite States which they could use very well themselves. These products will make it very easy for the Soviet Union to appear as ~~an~~ ^{stock} saviour in case of food emergencies. It can be assumed that the Soviet Union is building up a big ~~stock~~ ^{stock} of grain which she ~~could~~ ^{can} use for military and political purposes. Celebrations in Vienna near Cop, winding up the transfer of 60 000 railroad cars of grain from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, show how much it means to the Soviet Union to appear ~~xx~~ in the role of a helper. The six agricultural export states among the Satellite States were forced to import 2.5 million tons of grain in 1947, most of it from the Soviet Union. Even though a repetition of the 1947 food crisis is not to be expected ^{or} under normal conditions of production, a grain shortage may occur ^{almost any time} because of the speed-up ~~in~~ changing ~~xxxx~~ the agricultural structure of the Satellite States, ^{and this is} lowering their grain planting area. This may force the Satellite States concerned to turn to the Soviet Union as their future grain supplier. In case of war, the stock of grain on the Western border of the Soviet Union offers the advantageous possibility ^{for} feeding the ~~then~~ ^{now} starving West-European people, making grain a political weapon ~~for~~ the Soviet Union.

As ~~seen~~ ^{have} from Western Europe, the Satellite States ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ changed from grain production to the production of processed foods. The Soviet Union wants to help along in this development ^{because it is} within the framework of ~~their~~ ^{concentrate on} own planning. The Soviet Union wants to ~~help~~ ^{concentrate on} grain production in ~~their~~ ^{the} own country and ~~the~~ ^{on} processing ~~xxxxxxx~~ in the Satellite States; ^{they latter can} which could then provide foreign currency from the West. Good natural conditions ^{exist in various of the satellite states} for the changeover of part of their agricultural production to special products, ~~are available in various~~ ^{absolute} Satellite States; on the other hand, there is no economic necessity to go into processing of agricultural products. It was always easy ~~xxxxxx~~ for the Satellite States to sell their grain surpluses, but this might not be true for their special ^{with} products ~~xx~~ quantities ~~xxx~~ increased by new plantings. This is the beginning of a

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rationing system used successfully by the Soviet Union within *her own borders* *E.g.*,
She concentrated on cotton planting in Turkestan and supplied wheat from Central
 Siberia. Even though this system of specialization unduly burdened the transporta-
 tion system, specialization ⁱⁿ products not needed for self-sufficiency was
 carried out, because it ^{led to} ~~was~~ the desired dependence. Only after the next Five-
 Year Plan has been published will it be possible to ^{know} ~~definitely~~ whether
 this supposition ~~is~~ correct. But it is in line with ^{the} Soviet policy ~~to~~ bringing
 newly acquired territories into economic dependence ~~on them~~. Only Yugoslavia
 countered this policy by increasing its wheat planting area. The decrease of
 the planting area for bread-flour grain by 600,000 hectares is not necessarily
 in the interest of the Satellite States, because their assured grain export is
 replaced by a not-so-assured export of special products.

Consumption.

The industrialization of the Satellite States, which ^{has been} ~~is~~ speeded up with all
 means available, ~~leads~~ leads to a considerable change in consumption. Millions
 of agricultural workers who were not productively employed and who lived on
 almost the minimum needed to survive have been ~~increased~~ absorbed as productive
~~industrial~~ industrial workers. They ^{have} changed their domicile from the village
 they used to live ⁱⁿ to the seat of industry, which is mostly in towns. Urbanization
 and concentration of their population will progress quickly in the Satellite
 States. Normally this would cause a great change in consumption, because the
 industrial worker in the city needs more concentrated ^{food} ~~rich~~ rich in fat and protein,
 foods which is more than the ^{average} ~~agrarian~~ population of East-Central Europe
 could afford until now. The ~~present~~ ^{basic} food, consisting of potatoes and
 bread in Poland and of corn in the southeast, ^{will} be replaced by ^{greatly} ~~a~~ different
 food requirements. Urbanization and industrialization would also ^{greatly} increase the
 consumption of specialized agricultural products. ^{So} ~~As~~ far as animal products
 are concerned, one must expect ~~a short supply~~ ^{to be in short supply} ~~them~~ for several years to come.
 in the Satellite States. This short supply could become very serious if in-
 dustrialization had to be carried through with the aid of foreign credits.

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favorably influence agricultural production. This is particularly true ~~for~~^{of} electrification, which ~~xxxxx~~ has its place in all the plans and ~~which~~ will also be helpful to agriculture. The same is true ~~for~~^{for} the production of artificial fertilizers, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ for which fixed sums have been earmarked in all the plans. And last but not least, substantial production figures have been fixed for the production of tractors and agricultural machines. These machines, however, are almost exclusively for use in ~~the~~^{large} enterprises ~~and~~^{and} will help to intensify agriculture after the agricultural structure has been changed into the form of large enterprises. All ~~the~~^{the} satellite states will change from being predominantly agrarian states into agrarian-industrial or, in most cases, into industrial-agrarian states. As was the case in the Soviet Union, the first step will be to form an industrial proletariat. This process is in full swing in the satellite states. In order not to jeopardize production, the slow submission of agriculture ~~to the~~^{was chosen instead of} the Mop (~~new~~^{new} economic policy?). The change in the ~~structure~~^{structure} of agriculture ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (collectivization) can be carried out only by subjecting it to the law of equalizing ~~production and requirements~~^{supply and demand}.

Basic Principles
Summary statements of principles.

1. The agriculture of the satellite states has suffered great losses ~~in dead~~^{of livestock} and ~~equipment~~^{and equipment} ~~as the result of the~~^{as the result of the} and live inventory due to events of World War II, ~~causing~~^{causing} a decrease in their production capacity.
2. The second agrarian reform, distribution of land to incapable ~~forces~~^{persons, sometimes}, partly ~~forcefully~~^{and} after evicting experienced people, the insecure ownership position caused by the preparations for collectivization, have substantially lowered the will to produce and the production capacity of agriculture in the satellite states.
3. Coinciding with very unfavorable weather conditions in 1946 and 1947 a food crisis appeared in 1947 and 1948 in all satellite states, which could ~~be~~^{be}

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be overcome only ~~xxxxx~~ by imports, chiefly from the Soviet Union.

4. Quantities of grain which have been leaving the ~~satellite~~ states via Przemysl and via ~~Con~~ constitute a reserve which, should ^(in case of war) the western fleets not be able to supply eastern Europe ^{or} should the Soviets advance into eastern Europe, ^{could} ~~can~~ be used to feed the starving population and thereby ~~would~~ be of decisive military and political importance for the Soviet Union.
5. The agricultural production of the ~~satellite~~ states ^{represents} constitutes a very high ~~ratio~~ ^{of} production compared with the Soviet Union's ^{agricultural} production. For this reason ~~xxx~~ Soviet planners pay special attention to the agriculture of the ~~satellite~~ states in their plans.
6. Soviet planning concerning the ~~satellite~~ states ^{is} concentrate ^{on} ~~xxxxxx~~ be beginning with ~~so~~ a social change in the structure of the ~~satellite~~ states' agriculture. In regard to production, planning as shown in the ^{economic} ~~plans~~ ~~current~~ ~~plans~~ stress ~~the~~ decrease ~~in~~ grain planting and an increase in the planting of special products; ~~xxxxxxx~~ continuation of this process will ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{the} ~~xxxxxxx~~ bring to an end ^{the} grain exports by ~~satellite~~ states.
7. Within the scope of Soviet planning the position of the ~~satellite~~ states is one of a border region, self-sufficient in grain, but dependent on the Soviet Union ~~in time of an emergency~~ ^(or in bad times). By selling specialized and processed products to the West, these areas can provide foreign currency, and in case of ^a ~~an~~ market crisis they again would be dependent on the Soviet Union. Here specialization becomes a medium for economic and political dependence. Without ~~the~~ grain deliveries ^{from} of the ~~satellite~~ states to Western Europe ^{the} ~~up to the present prevailing~~ ^{which has heretofore prevailed} ~~an~~ agricultural-industrial division of labor between Western Europe and East-Central Europe is greatly reduced. Western Europe is forced to import ^{what it} ~~their~~ needs from overseas, and in case communications were interrupted both parties would be hurt. Increased dependence of Western

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Europe upon agricultural supplies from overseas, also ^{is} ~~also~~ in the interest of Soviet policy.

8. In spite of all the difficulties, agricultural production is on the increase in the Satellite States. It has reached pre-war level in some branches of animal husbandry, ^{and} will reach that level in cattle raising in a few years; and one can expect ~~the~~ vegetable production to reach, ^{the} pre-war level within half a decade.
9. Agricultural development is slowed down by the great sacrifices agriculture has to make in ~~economic~~ order to speed up industrialization. ^{for agriculture} Investments amounting to 10 - 30 per cent, as ^{economic} ~~planned in plans, for several~~ ~~years~~, are not in accord with the importance of agriculture in these countries.
10. A decrease in the stock of work animals, caused by the change in the social structure of agriculture in the Satellite States, frees substantial areas for products ^{for} human consumption. It gives the agricultural production of the Satellite States great reserves which can be used for fodder production or for the planting of special products.
11. Industrialization, speeded up in the Satellite States by ^{economic} ~~plans, for several years~~ ~~plans~~, reduces the agricultural over-population and increases urbanization.
12. Urbanization in the Satellite States brings a change in food consumption, ~~from~~ from low-quality to high-quality foods, and from vegetable to animal products.
13. This change is not yet too apparent because ~~the~~ high capital investments force a lower standard of living in regard to daily consumption in the Satellite States; their standard of living ^{is} ~~getting~~ ^{that} closer to the one ~~xxxxx~~ of the people in the Soviet Union and far ^{average} away from the western standard of living.

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14. The food situation has again improved in the Satellite States ^{since} after the food crisis in 1947/1948, which more or less affected all the Satellite States. ~~There~~ A meat and fat shortage still exists in almost all Satellite States. Exports of processed animal products ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ curtail consumption of these products by the ^{domestic} ~~the~~ population.

15. The Satellite States' supply of vegetable products is sufficient ^{in general} ~~because~~ of the good 1948 harvest and the expected good harvest in the middle of 1949. The quantity of agricultural exports is not bound ^{by} any strict laws because of the lability ~~of the domestic requirements~~ ^{of the domestic requirements} of the Satellite States. ~~in regard to their domestic requirements.~~ ^{require} Should compelling political or economic reasons ^{require} of greater quantities of agricultural products, ~~the~~ the Satellite States ^{could} ~~can~~ do so at any time by cutting their domestic consumption.

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SECRETStatistics.Table 1.

The Areas of the Satellite States After World War II.

1. Poland	323 000 sq ^{mi} kilometers
2. Czechoslovakia	127 657 " "
3. Hungary	92 916 " "
4. Yugoslavia	247 495 " "
5. Rumania	237 203 " "
6. Bulgaria	110 272 " "
7. Albania	27 529 " "

Total 1 166 253 sq^{mi} kilometers

Table 2.

Population of the Satellite States (1946 - 1948) in Millions.

1. Poland	25.0 (1946)
2. Czechoslovakia	12.225 (1946)
3. Hungary	9.333 (1946)
4. Yugoslavia	14.8 (1946)
5. Rumania	15.873 (1946)
6. Bulgaria	7.021 (1947)
7. Albania	1.003 (1947)
	65.255 million people.

SECRETTable 3.

Density of Population per Square Kilometer.

1. Poland	77.4
2. Czechoslovakia	84.4
3. Hungary	106.0
4. Yugoslavia	59.9
5. Rumania	33.0
6. Bulgaria	63.0
7. Albania	25.5

Table 4.a) Percentage of ~~arable~~ ^{arable} land (of the area suitable for agriculture) (1929)b) " " ~~arable~~ ^{pasture and grazing land}

	a) 74.0	b) 25.0
1. Poland		
2. Czechoslovakia	70.9	29.1
3. Hungary	76.7	23.3
4. Yugoslavia	55.0	45.0
5. Rumania	75.9	24.1
6. Bulgaria	73.7	26.3
7. Albania	26.0	74.0

Table 5.Percentage of grain land of the ~~arable~~ ^{arable} land. Used for Grain.

1. Poland	46.4
2. Czechoslovakia	40.9
3. Hungary	57.0
4. Yugoslavia	62.2
5. Rumania	64.9
6. Bulgaria	52.4
7. Albania	54.4

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SECRETTable 6.

Arable
Percentage of fodder plants of the ~~land~~ *Land Used for Fodder Crops*

1. Poland	4.9
2. Czechoslovakia	13.3
3. Hungary	10.6
4. Yugoslavia	3.29
5. Rumania	3.6
6. Bulgaria	2.0
7. Albania	0.3

Table 7.

Arable
Percentage of root crops of the ~~land~~ *Land Used for Root Crops*

1. Poland	11.7
2. Czechoslovakia	11.5
3. Hungary	4.6
4. Yugoslavia	4.10
5. Rumania	1.5
6. Bulgaria	0.6
7. Albania	unknown.

Table 8.

Changes in Agricultural Ownership in East-Central Europe.
Land ^{Ex}propriated, in 1,000 hectares of Tilled Land:

1. Poland	7 611
2. Czechoslovakia	4 800
3. Hungary	3 200
4. Yugoslavia	1 750
5. Rumania	1 400
6. Bulgaria	100
7. Albania	<u>312</u>

Total 19 173

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SECRETTable 9.

Maximum permissible private/ownership of Land		
1. Poland	50 - 100 hectares	
2. Czechoslovakia	50	"
3. Hungary	20 - 50	"
4. Yugoslavia	35	"
5. Rumania	50	"
6. Bulgaria	10	"
7. Albania	5 - 10	"

Table 10.

Actual and Planned
 Grain production in 1946/1947 and according to plan, compared with grain production in 1934 - 1939 (in 1,000 tons).

	Grain Production		Percentage of 1934-39	Planned Grain Production according to Plan		Percentage of 1934-39
	1934/39	1946/47				
1. Poland	3 817	3 388	38 %	1949/50: 7 540		86 %
2. Czechoslovakia	2 990	2 449	82 %	1948/49: 2 672		89 %
3. Hungary	2 917	1 551	53 %	1949/50: 2 340		80 %
4. Yugoslavia	2 467	2 117	86 %	1951/52: 2 990		121 %
5. Bulgaria (wheat)	2 098	1 692	81 %	1948/49: 1 929		92 %

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